speaking people. Besides, a Mission agency had been refused permission by the Education Department to open a Tamil school at Pulanguly on the ground that there was a Malayalam school in close proximity to it. The Salvation Army were also asked to close their Tamil school at Puliankulam and send their children to the Government Malayalam school at Thamarakulam. The Member said that all that was a great hardship to the people, and he requested that every possible encouragement should be given to private agencies to open more Tamil schools in the two taluks. The existing Malayalam schools should be converted into Tamil schools; and if that was not practicable, Tamil should also be taught in the Malayalam schools.

Dewan's reply.—The Director of Public Instruction will be instructed to persist in the policy of converting the Malayalam schools in the taluks of Thovala and Agastiswaram into Tamil schools.

119. The necessity for establishing an Industrial School at Nagercoil.

Mr. G. Jesudasan (Member, Nominated) said that the Sri Mula Rama Varma Technical Institute at Nagercoil was started in 1903 out of the subscriptions collected from the public, in commemoration of the safe return of His Highness the Maha Raja from the Imperial Darbar at Delhi. The Government had also sanctioned a grant of Rs. 455 per mensem. For want of funds, the Managing Committee had, in 1906, placed the institute in the hands of the Government, with the hope that it would be continued and its scope of usefulness enlarged. The Government, having observed that the institute was not working satisfactorily, had abolished, in consultation with the Chief Engineer and the Director of Public Instruction, all the industrial classes, except the Weaving Class, which was open only to those of the weaving caste. In G. O. No. E. 1858, dated the 27th August 1909, the Government recognised the need for a Blacksmiths' School and asked the Director to submit proposals. The Member therefore prayed that the Industrial School should be re-established at Nagercoil by the addition of a Carpentry Class and a Blacksmith's Class to the existing Weaving Class. He also requested that the Weaving Class at Nagercoil and the Carpentry School at Quilon should be thrown open to *all* classes of people.

Dewan's reply.—Noted.

120. The desirability of raising the Lower Grade Secondary School at Eraniel to the standard of a High School.

Mr. P. N. Daniel (Member, Eraniel taluk) said that the Lower Grade Secondary School at Eraniel had been started in 1040 and that the present strength of the School was over 200. There would be a sufficient number of students in the Fourth Form, if one was started. The pupils who passed the Third Form examination had now to go to Kottar or Nagercoil for prosecuting their further studies. Their tender age and the heavy expenses for boarding and fees generally stood in the way of their higher education. A good many of them had therefore to discontinue their studies at that stage. Further, there was much congestion in the English High Schools at Kottar and Nagercoil, and admission was often refused for want of accommodation. The late Director, Dr. Mitchell, with the object of raising the standard of the Eraniel School, added four more rooms to the school building. There was, therefore, sufficient accommodation available. He also pointed out that Eraniel commanded all that could be desired in point of health and sanitation, the school being situated on a hill facing the sea with an unobstructed view. He therefore requested that the Lower Grade Secondary School at Eraniel be raised to the standard of a High School.

Dewan's reply.—Noted. The policy of the Government is against increasing the number of the Departmental *Higher* Grade Secondary Schools.

121. The need for raising the standard of the Lower Grade Secondary School at Thackala to that of a Higher Grade Secondary School

Mr. S. K. Appavu (Member, Nominated) said that Thackala was the headquarters of the Padmanabhapuram Division, and it contained 2 Munsiffs' Courts, 3

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Magistrates' Courts and other public institutions; but there was no facility for higher secondary education. The present school was started more than 25 years ago, and it was high time to raise the standard of the school to meet the demands of the growing population of the place. There were 26 Higher Grade Secondary Schools in the State, both Government and Aided. Of those, there were only two schools south of Trivandrum, and they were both at Nagercoil. Those two schools were always crowded and had to refuse admission to many, for want of accommodation. Even if the students got admission to the schools, the heavy boarding expenses and other disadvantages prevented many from going in for higher education. Thackala, as the head-quarters of the Padmanabhapuram Division, and owing to its central position and other advantages, was well suited for a Higher Grade Secondary School. He therefore requested that the Lower Grade Secondary School at Thackala should be raised to a Higher Grade Secondary School.

Dewan's reply.—Noted. The policy of the Government is against increasing the number of the Departmental *Higher* Grade Secondary Schools.

122. The conversion of the Lower Grade Secondary School at Neyyattinkara into a Higher Grade Secondary School.

Mr. Mathevan Kesavan (Member, Neyyattinkara taluk) said that it was needless to dwell on the importance of the town of Neyyattinkara. There was at present a Lower Grade Secondary School there, with classes up to Form III. The strength of the school was 152. The apparently small strength was due to the absence of facilities for higher education at Neyyattinkara itself. Many boys preferred to study in the H. G. E. School, for fear of having to go to other towns for higher education. He prayed that one additional class might first be opened in the L. G. S. School and the school gradually raised to a High School, if the results of the change justified it.

Dewan's reply.—Noted. The policy of the Government is against increasing the number of the Departmental *Higher* Grade Secondary Schools.

123. The need for opening an English School for Girls in the t own of Neyyattinkara

The Revd. Samuel Sumanam (Member, T. I. C., Neyyattinkara) said that the Neyyattinkara taluk was one of the largest taluks in the State in point of area and was also very thickly populated, having a population of 1,80,000 people. In such a big taluk, an English School for girls was very necessary, and he requested that one should be established in the town of Neyyattinkara. He further said that the school fees were prohibitive. In view of the backward condition of education in the taluk, he requested that the children—both boys and girls—of the taluk might be exempted from paying fees till they passed the School Final Examination; and if that was not practicable, a nominal fee should be charged for the boys alone as before.

Dewan's reply .—Noted.

124. The need for the establishment of A Lower Grade Secondary School at Adoor.

Mr. Philipose Alexander (Member, Kunnathur taluk) said that there was no English School, either Government or private, in the Kunnathur taluk. The Government had been spending large sums of money on account of education and agriculture in the other taluks; and it was a cause for special grievance that nothing had been done for education in the taluk. His prayer was not for a College or a High School in Adoor but for the lowest type of an English School. There were in the taluk so many as 20 Vernacular Schools. The Government had acquired a site near the Cutcherry and were putting up a building for the Higher Grade Elementary School. That building would be suitable for the proposed Secondary School; and the Higher Grade Elementary School could be located in the present buildings, which were in a good locality. If that proposal was not feasible, the English School might be established in the open space near the Taluk Cutcherry. If, however, the Government could

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